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Radnorshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1930.

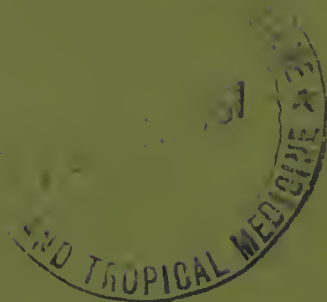
BY

J. W. MILLER, M.D., D.P.H.

Barrister-at-Law.

County Medical Officer of Health.

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OLDBURY'S, PRINTERS KNIGHTON.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor B. P. Lewis.

Aldermen Moseley, Stephens, and William Thomas,
Councillors Abberley, J. Evans, Mrs. Gibson Watt,
John Hamer, Hughes, Lloyd, Major Philips, J.P. Price,
Rd. Price, (G), Major Thompson, and Col. Sir .C
Venables Llewelyn, Bart.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND MIDWIVES ACT COMMITTEE.

The Members of the Public Health and Housing
Committee, and Mrs. Coltman Rogers, Lady Venables
Llewelyn, Mrs. W. A Sims, Miss Williams and
Dr. John Murray.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH FOR 1930.

NAME.	URBAN DISTRICT
D. M. Hunter, M.B., ch.B. Wylcwm Street, Knighton,	Knighton.
J. J. McCormick, M.B., D.P.H. Hafod Awen, Llandrindod Wells	Llandrindod Wells
E. A. Milner, M.B., C.M. The Garth, Kington.	Presteign
	RURAL DISTRICTS.
G. P. Driver, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Tynyberllan, Builth Wells.	Colwyn
J. A. K. Griffiths, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Wylcwm House, Knighton.	Knighton
E. E. Heaney, M.B., ch.B. The Laurels, New Radnor.	New Radnor
T. E. Hincks, M.B., ch.,B. Broad Street, Hay.	Paincastle
*P. J. Shankey, M.B., B.ch. Noddfa, Rhayader.	Rhayader

*Deceased December, 1930.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS (Poor Law) AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

The District Medical Officers of Health, and Drs. *Q. R. Darling, F. J. Jayne, J. Murray, H. W. Powell, O. W. D. Steel, and R. R. Walker.

*Public Vaccinator only.

VACCINATION OFFICERS.

Messrs. W. J. Beavan, H. Batts, G. W. Griffiths, A. R. Hicks, A. L. James, J. P. Lingen, D. J. Pugh, and G. P. Weale.

SANITARY INSPECTORS FOR 1930.

NAME AND ADDRESS.	DISTRICT.	QUALIFICATIONS.
*W. Jordan, 9 Russell Street, Knighton.	Knighton Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst. Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
D. J. Phillips, Town Hall, Knighton.	Knighton Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst.
Idris Jenkins, Town Hall, Llandrindod Wells.	Lland'nd'd Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst.
R. P. Morris, Westfield, Kington.	Presteign Urban	Cert. R. San. Inst.
J. Evans, Victoria House, Erwood.	Colwyn Rural	Cert. R. San. Inst.
D. Davies, Chandos Temperance Hotel, Knighton.	Knighton Rural	—
J. P. Lingen, Broad Street, New Radnor.	New Radnor Rural	—
J. J. Price, Hardwick House, Clifford, Herefordshire.	Painscastle Rural	—
R. Worthing, Tegid House, Rhayader.	Rhayader Rural	—

*Deceased September, 1930

Clerk to the County Council : H. Vaughan Vaughan.

Inspector of Midwives : Miss A. M. Lansdown, S.R.N., Cer.
C.M.B., C.R. San. Inst.

Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act : O.S. W. Powell

County Analyst : Herbert J. Evans, B. Sc., F.I.C.

Veterinary Surgeon : J. P. Railton, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health : R. P. Bufton.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RADNORSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present my tenth Annual Report on the Health Administration of the County for the year 1930.

This is a Survey Report, and is in accordance with Circular 1119 (Wales) issued by the Ministry of Health (Welsh Board of Health). I have included information in regard to Poor Law functions and other matters; an index is given on page 56.

POPULATION—Page 7. The decline in the population according to the Census taken in April 1931, still continues in the Rural Districts; during the intercensal period 1921—31 there has been less decrease in comparison with the previous intercensal period, in spite of the fact that the excess of births over deaths is less owing to the falling birth rate.

The Census population for 1931 was 21,314 (Urban Districts 5,863, Rural 15,451) this is very similar to the estimated population given by the Registrar General.

RATEABLE VALUE—On page 7, the rateable value of each district is given and the product of a penny rate. It will be noticed that in some of the districts the product of a penny rate is very small, and this makes it very difficult for the Sanitary Authorities to deal with such matters as Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, Isolation Hospital Accommodation, etc., and on this account some combination is desirable.

The Rateable Value of Llandrindod Wells is high in proportion to the normal population, on account of accommodation required for visitors, this has also necessitated additional expenditure in connection with water supply, sewage disposal, and other matters; the nett result is that although the population of the town is less than one-seventh of the County, the product of a penny rate is one-fifth that of the combined rates of the Urban and Rural Districts.

BIRTH RATE—(Pages 9 & 10). Comparing the five-yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30, it will be noticed that there is a decline in both Urban and Rural Districts, and to a greater extent in the former. The birth rate of Llandrindod Wells is low in comparison with other districts, owing to the smaller number of married females aged 25—45 years.

DEATH RATES—(Pages 11—13). The rates for the five-yearly period 1926—30 are less than those for the previous period 1921—25.

There has been a greater reduction in the Rural Districts as compared with the Urban.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—(Pages 13—15). The County rate for 1926—30 is the same as in the previous five yearly period 1921—25, there has been a decrease in the Urban districts.

Useful work has been carried out by the Health Visitors through visits to the homes, and advice has been given in regard to fresh air, sunshine, feeding, etc.

The number of infants artificially fed is still too high, and there has been no improvement during the five years 1926—30; the mortality among infants artificially fed is high in comparison with breast-fed infants, the former are more susceptible to illness, and generally their physique is inferior.

MATERNAL MORTALITY—Particulars are given on pages 17 & 18; there has been a slight increase in the 10 yearly period, 1921—30, in comparison with the period 1911—20.

The rates for other causes than Puerperal Sepsis are higher in comparison with the rates for England and Wales.

Although there does not appear to be any reduction in the rate, there can be no doubt that an improvement in the midwifery service has been of great value, and this also applies to provision of in-patient treatment at the Llandrindod Wells Hospital; the provision of an Ante-natal service which is shortly to be instituted will also prove of great value. There are still too many cases in which the midwives are not booked sufficiently early, and in a number of cases the diet is inadequate, and the home conditions unsatisfactory; the importance of cleanliness in regard to person and home cannot be over-estimated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Particulars are given on Pages 26—32. The majority of the deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping occur during early infancy (pages 15, 16); during this period Measles and Whooping Cough account for more deaths than all the other infectious diseases together. A large number of visits are made to the homes of children suffering from various infectious disease (other than Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid) and information is given in regard to isolation, etc. Children who develop Measles or Whooping cough in early infancy suffer to a much greater extent from complications, such as Bronchitis, in comparison with children at a later age period, it is therefore important that these diseases should be postponed where possible.

On account of exposure to massive infection children should not attend school until the age of 6 years; in the rural districts young children suffer from exposure to the weather, on account of the long distance in many cases of their homes from the schools, and the nature of the ground traversed.

Influenza causes a good many deaths, especially in the later age periods, and on this account should not be regarded lightly.

Information in regard to recent advances in the prevention of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is given on pages 29, 30. The day is not far distant when it will be possible by injecting vaccines to prevent most infectious disease, but experience in regard to vaccination against Small Pox does not hold out much hope for this means of prevention being generally adopted.

The number of un-vaccinated children increases year by year (page 30), and on this account there is always the danger of an epidemic of Small Pox developing should infection be introduced from the adjoining Counties.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—Reference is made on pages 27 & 33. There is need for better accommodation and in order to provide for this, co-operation between the various Sanitary Authorities in the County is necessary.

TUBERCULOSIS—Reference is made on pages 33—38. It is important that the disease should be notified in its earliest stages; during the five-years 1926—30 there has been an improvement in this respect, and also in the number of notifications.

There has been a reduction in the death rates for the period 1926—30 in comparison with 1921—25; the County rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis was '639, and for Non-Pulmonary '192.

In my Annual Report for 1925, I pointed out that there had been very little reduction in the annual number of deaths during a period of 25 years; it is satisfactory to note that there is now a definite decrease.

In previous reports reference has been made to proper feeding, sufficient amount of fresh-air and sunlight, and to the importance of a milk supply free from Tubercle bacilli; improved housing is also necessary.

OTHER DISEASES—Information is given in regard to Venereal Diseases, Respiratory Diseases, Mental Disease, Kidney Disease, Diabetes and Rheumatic Fever on pages 38—43, and reference is made to the Blind Persons' Act on pages 52 & 53.

Particulars in regard to sickness of persons under the National Health Insurance Act^{are} not available. In the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for 1929 data were obtained in regard to insured persons in some 500 representative areas (Urban and Rural) in all parts of England and Wales 1928. It was found that Respiratory Disease (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, colds etc.) stood far ahead of other maladies, followed by abnormalities or irregularities of the digestive system;

it was also found that injuries, lumbago and rheumatism, abscesses and septic conditions, constituted three formidable groups followed some way behind by that of the nervous system.

In some Insurance Areas the question of prevention has been taken in hand; addresses are being given to their patients by Panel Practitioners and leaflets and other literature is distributed.

HOUSING—Particulars are given on pages 49 & 50. It is essential that a house should be free from dilapidation, and should have proper light, ventilation, water supply, and also an adequate conservancy system.

It is necessary that additional houses for the working classes should be erected in order that houses unfit for inhabitation may be closed, and means taken to remedy overcrowding; more interest is now been taken in the districts.

MILK SUPPLY—Information in regard to milk is given on pages 47 & 48. particulars in regard to bacteriological examinations of samples of milk taken by Mr. Powell, Inspector of Food and Drugs, indicate that a good deal of the milk sold does not reach a reasonable standard in regard to cleanliness; more samples should be taken in the various districts through the Local Sanitary Authorities.

A Standard of cleanliness in the past has not received the same attention as the chemical one (in regard to requisite amount of fat and other solids.)

OTHER SANITARY MATTERS—Reference is made on pages 50—52, to Sewage Disposal, River Pollution, Disposal of Refuse,

I would again strongly recommend that Local Sanitary Authorities in the County should combine together for the appointment of properly qualified whole-time Sanitary Inspectors, who possess the Meat Inspector's Certificate, and that the appointment of Sanitary Inspector should be separated from that of District Surveyor.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to those Members of the County Council who have given me their support, and to the members of the staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MILLER,

County Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Dept.,

County Buildings,

LLANDRINDOD WELLS,

August, 1931.

AREA AND POPULATION etc.

The area of the Administrative County is 301, 165 acres (Urban Districts 8, 167 acres, and Rural Districts 292, 998 acres.

The census population of the county in June 1921 was 23,517; the estimated population by the Registrar General for 1930, is 21,570 (Urban 5,730, Rural 15,840).

The population of the three Urban Districts is estimated as follows: Knighton 1,733; Llandrindod Wells 2,914; Presteigne 1,083 and of the 5 Rural Districts: Colwyn 2,055; Knighton 4,068; New Radnor 2,500; Painscastle 2,280; Rhayader 4,937. The figures are the same as for 1929.

Full particulars in regard to the census population of the different districts is given on pages 6—8, Annual Report 1923, and pages 5—6 Annual Report for 1925

The loss by migration in the rural districts during the period 1911—21 inclusive amounted to 12 per cent of the population.

The number of families or separate occupiers according to the census 1921 was 4,913.

Area	Rateable Value		Product of a penny rate		*No. of inhabited Houses	
	1925	1930	1925	1930	1930	1930
Radnorshire	265,863	143,946	869	576	5,291	

URBAN DISTRICTS:

Knighton	8,493	8,968	30	£37-12-8	477
Llandrindod Wells	30,414	8,091	120	£111-0-0	621
Knighton	4,066	3,645	16	£14-9-4	323

RURAL DISTRICTS:

Colwyn	16,699	6,049	51	£23-15-0	461
Knighton	47,533	14,570	103	£56-18-11	946
New Radnor	19,520	7,492	82	£28-10-0	628
Painscastle	27,620	8,693	59	£34-0-0	522
Rhayader	90,600	66,449	375	£27-10-8	1,313

*According to Rate Books at end of 1930.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—Radnorshire is for the most part mountainous, almost two-thirds of the County being classified as mountain land, and one quarter tillage land; some of the mountains rise to a height of over 2,000 feet. There are two groups of rivers in the County, the Wye and its tributaries (including Ithon) running southward, and some of the smaller tributaries of the Severn (including the Teme), flowing eastward through Shropshire and Herefordshire. The River Wye, which rises in Plinlimmon, is wholly a Radnorshire river for about 10 miles, for 34 miles it divides the County from Brecon, and for another 10 miles from Herefordshire; this river is noted for its salmon. The valleys of the Elan and Claerwen in the Western part of the County, have been almost entirely taken up by the chain of reservoirs of the Birmingham Waterworks.

GEOLOGY—The greater part of Radnorshire belongs to the Silurian system. The Old Red Sandstone or Devonian Rocks cross from Herefordshire to central Brecon, and cut a section of South Radnorshire on their way; the rocks around Glasbury being about the centre. There are also portions of the same beds in the neighbourhood of Norton. The oldest rocks of the County appear in the north.

Particular features of the Silurian beds are shown in the locality by sandstone, and in other localities by limestone and shale; there are limestone beds near Old Radnor. Bursting through the strata of Silurian and Old Red Sandstone at different parts of the County are the volcanic or traprocks, these igneous rocks are of the greatest importance, as they are the source of the medical springs—sulphur, saline, etc.—of Llandrindod Wells, one of the most prominent of British Spas. To a large extent the soil of the County is argillaceous (clay) but there is improvement in the quality in the valleys of the Wye and its tributaries; the soil of the Glasbury District is one of the best in the County.

A large part of the information I have given in regard to Physical Features and Geology is taken from a "History of Radnorshire," by Lewis Davies (Cymner), published by the Cambridge University Press.

CLIMATE—The air generally is bracing and invigorating ; the prevailing winds are West and South West. The Westerly winds from the Atlantic laden with moisture, in their passage over the mountains, give off some of it in the form of rain,

Information in regard to rainfall was given in pages 8 and 9 of my Annual Report for 1925.

OCCUPATION—Full particulars obtained from the 1921 census returns were given in pages 23—27 of my Annual Report for 1923. The largest group of male workers in Radnorshire is employed in agriculture; the rate for males in the Rural Districts is 54·7 per cent of males aged 12 years and over, and is exceeded in only 3 counties in England and Wales viz :- the Isle of Ely, Holland (Lincolnshire) and Montgomery.

Of females the largest group consists of persons engaged in Personal Service, the majority Domestic Servants, a large number being employed in Llandrindod Wells; the two next groups are Professional Workers (mostly Teachers) and persons engaged in Shops,

In regard to agriculture, sheep farming and cattle rearing, chiefly the former, are the most important branches in Radnorshire.

On the whole conditions of life in the country make for better health than can be obtained in the towns; on this account every inducement should be given to persons to settle on the land. In Wales the proportion of the population residing in the Rural Districts is 31 per cent (less than one third) and in England 21 per cent (less than one fourth).

Education, if properly directed should be the means of encouraging a larger number of persons to follow occupations in the rural areas; there is an increasing tendency for persons to leave the Rural Districts for the towns.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of live births registered in the county during 1930 was 336 compared with 349 in 1929, the rate was 15·6 per 1000 of the population. There were 310 legitimate births (males 157, females 153,) and 26 illegitimate births (males 18, females 8).

Particulars in regard to rates (per 1,000 of population) for the various Districts for 1930 and the 5 yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30 are as follows :—

Areas.	Number of Births 1930.	Birth Rate 1930.	Birth-rate.	
			1921-25	1926-30
URBAN DISTRICTS :				
Knighton ...	33	19.0	18.5	18.0
Llandrindod Wells ...	26	8.2	14.9	9.7
Presteigne ...	11	10.2	20.2	14.4
RURAL DISTRICTS :				
Colwyn ...	33	16.1	20.7	15.5
Knighton ...	61	15.0	20.4	19.8
New Radnor ...	53	21.2	18.9	20.1
Paincastle ...	36	15.8	21.9	17.7
Rhayader ...	83	16.8	17.7	15.6
Urban Districts ...				
Urban Districts ...	70	12.2	17.1	13.1
Rural Districts ...	266	16.7	19.6	17.7
Administrative County	336	15.6	18.9	16.5
England and Wales ...	—	16.3	19.3	16.7

STILL BIRTHS.

The total number of still-births registered in the County during 1930 was 21, compared with 16 in 1929 ; the rate was .97 per 1000 compared with .69 for England and Wales. There were 4 in the Urban Districts and 17 in the Rural Districts ; 16 were legitimate (males 9, females 7) and 5 illegitimate (males 3, females 2).

Particulars in regard to the various districts, with rate in brackets. are as follows :—

Urban Districts, 4 (.70) ; Rural Districts, 17 (1.07) ; County 21 (.97) ;

Urban : Knighton 1 (.58) ; Llandrindod Wells 3 (1.03) ; Presteigne nil

Rural : Colwyn nil ; Knighton 7 (1.72) ; New Radnor 5 (2) Paincastle 2 (.88) ; Rhayader 3 (.61)

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

(1) Of the 26 illegitimate live births during 1930, 4 were in the Urban, and 22 in the Rural Districts. The percentage of total live births was 7·7 (Urban 5·7 Rural 8·3) compared with 7·4 for the County, for the 5 years 1921-25.

(2) Of the the 5 illegitimate still-births, there were none in the Urban, and 5 in the Rural Districts. The percentage of total still-births was 19·2 (Urban nil, Rural 18·1); the percentages for 1929 were as follows—County 18·8 (Urban 25, Rural 16·7). It will be noticed that the percentage of illegitimate still-births is over double that of illegitimate live births.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths, which occurred during 1930 in the county, after due correction for residents who died outside the county and non-residents who died in the county, was 273, compared with 279 in 1929.

Of the deaths 64 (38 males, 26 females) occurred in the Urban and 209 (119 males, 90 females) in the Rural Districts.

Particulars in regard to crude death rates and standardised rates (per 1,000 living) for 1930 and for the 5 yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30 are as follows :

AREAS.	Number of Deaths 1930	Crude Death Rate 1930	Standardised Rate, 1930	Standardised Death-rate.	
				1921—25	1926—30
URBAN DISTRICTS :					
Knighton	26	15·0	10·8	11·3	12·5
Llandrindod Wells ...	21	7·2	5·6	8·4	8·1
Presteigne ...	17	15·7	10·7	11·0	11·3
RURAL DISTRICTS :					
Colwyn	20	9·7	8·3	9·5	9·2
Knighton ...	41	9·8	7·9	10·6	8·5
New Radnor ...	39	15·6	11·0	9·9	9·2
Painscastle ...	28	12·3	9·4	8·7	8·4
Rhayader ...	82	16·6	12·1	9·9	9·4
Urban Districts ..	64	11·2	7·9	10·4	9·7
Rural Districts ...	209	13·1	9·2	9·7	8·4
Administrative County	273	12·7	9·2	10·0	9·0
England and Wales ...	—	*11·4	—	*12·2	*12·1

*Death Rate

On page 7, of my Annual Report for 1926, I gave the standardising factors for each district in the county. By means of these factors corrections can be made for any differences in age and sex distribution in comparison with England and Wales as a whole.

Full particulars of the causes of death in each district, and of the deaths at each age period are given in Tables I and II. Appendix.

The following were the principal causes of death for the year 1930 :

Causes of Death.	1930. No. of Deaths	1930. Percentage of total Deaths	Percentage of total Deaths.	
			1921—25	1926—30
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart Disease 57, Arterio-sclerosis 11)	68	24·9	16·8	22·3
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	39	14·3	9·0	11·9
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Pneumonia 6, Bron- chitis 12, other 6)	24	8·8	12·3	8·6
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary 14, non-pulmonary 7)	21	7·7	8·8	6·7
Nephritis (Acute and Chronic)	14	5·1	4·3	4·1
Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth ...	12	4·4	4·0	5·2
Cerebral Haemorrhage etc,	11	4	8·0	6·2
Infectious Disease [other than Tuberculosis]	9	3·3	5·7	4·9
Diabetes	5	1·8	1·0	1·1
Total ...	203	74	70	71

Particulars of deaths in age periods are given in Table II, Appendix. The percentages are as follows :

Age period	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Number	25	7	8	20	50	163	273
Percentage of							
Total deaths 1930	9.2	2.6	2.9	7.3	18.3	59.7	100
do. 1925	9.7	1.9	4.0	10.3	21.7	52.4	100

The 7 deaths at the age period 5-15 years, occurred in the Rural Districts, and were of 3 males from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Rheumatic Fever & Violence (other than Suicide) respectively; and of 4 females from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Heart Disease, Appendicitis, and Other Disease respectively.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under 1 year in the County during 1930 was 20 compared with 16 in 1929; the infantile mortality rate (no. of deaths under 1 year per 1000 births) was 60 compared with 46 in 1929. Of the deaths 2 (1 male, 1 female) occurred in the Urban and 18 (12 males, 6 females) in the Rural Districts.

Six deaths (4 males, 2 females) of illegitimate infants occurred in the Rural Districts; the infantile mortality rate calculated on the illegitimate births is 231, compared with a rate of 45 in connection with legitimate births.

Particulars in connection with the various districts for 1930 and for the 5 yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30 are as follows :

AREAS.	No. of Deaths under one year. 1930	Rate per 1000 Births. 1930.	Rate per 1,000 births.	
			1921—25	1926—30
URBAN DISTRICTS :				
Knighton	—	—	25	19
Llandrindod Wells ...	2	77	57	56
Presteigne ...	—	—	60	63
RURAL DISTRICTS :				
Colwyn	—	—	68	24
Knighton ...	8	131	72	81
New Radnor ...	—	—	40	39
Painscastle ...	4	111	48	69
Rhayader ...	6	72	58	61
Urban Districts ..	2	29	48	42
Rural Districts ...	18	68	59	60
Administrative County	20	60	56	56
England and Wales ...	—	60	76	68

Comparing the rates for the 5 yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30, there was a decrease of 4 per 1,000 in the Urban rates and a slight increase in the Rural rates.

Enquiries were made by the nurses in regard to 15 deaths under 1 year, the particulars are as follows :

No.	Sex	Age at death	Cause of death	—Feeding—		Weight at Birth
				Breast	Artificial	
1	M.	5 months	Broncho-pneumonia	—	Cows' Milk	6½lbs.
2	F.	11 months	Meningitis	Yes	—	8lbs.
		3 weeks	(following burns)			
3	M.	4 months	Whooping Cough & Bronchitis	Yes	—	6lbs.
4	M.	10½ mths.	Whooping Cough & Bronchitis	Yes	—	9lbs.
5	M.	1 month	Convulsions	—	Cows' milk	7¼lbs.
6	F.	14 days	Prematurity	Yes	—	6½lbs.
			Jaundice			
7	M.	2 months	Inanition	—	Cows' milk	5½lbs.
8	F.	6 weeks	Malnutrition	Partly	Partly	6½lbs.
					Cows' milk	
9	M.	6 weeks	Malnutrition	For 3 weeks	Cows milk	3½lbs.
10	M.	2 days	Congenital Deformity	—	—	—
11	F.	1 week	Prematurity	Yes	—	—
12	F.	5 days	Prematurity	Yes	—	—
13	M.	2 weeks	Prematurity	Yes	—	3½lbs.
14	F.	8 days	Prematurity	Yes	—	6½lbs.
15	F.	3 days	Spina-bifida	—	Cows' milk	—

Nos. 12 to 15 inclusive were illegitimate, and No. 14 emergency. In No. 12 the birth was in a Poor Law Institution. In No. 1 the mother died from Tuberculosis, and this was the cause of death of the father in No. 8. The mother suffered from pernicious vomiting in No. 6. In No 9 the mother had albuminuria.

Four deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, 4 in the second quarter and 2 in the last quarter.

The following were the causes of death during the 5 yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30.

	1921—25		1926—30
	No.	%.	No.
Congenital Debility and Malformation	57	49	71
Premature Birth			
Respiratory Disease	18	15	9
(Pneumonia 13)			(6)
(Bronchitis 5)			(2)
(Other —)			(1)
Diarrhoea	12	10	6
Tuberculosis	—	—	1
Other Infectious Diseases	7	6	3
(Whooping Cough 5)			(3)
(Diphtheria 1)			
(Influenza 1)			
Violence	1	•9	4
Other Diseases	22	19	7

For the period 1926—30, there has been an increase in the number of deaths due to Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth, and also Violence, and a decrease in those due Respiratory Disease, Diarrhoea, and Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis.

In the particulars supplied to me by the Registrar General, the periods within which deaths occurred during the first year are not given. The HealthVisitors inquired into 74 out of the 101 deaths of infants under one year, which occurred during the 5 years 1926—1930 ; the particulars obtained are as follows :

		Months					
Under 1 week	weeks 1—4	Total under 1 month	1—3	3—6	6—9	9—2	Total
No. 36	15	51	11	9	—	3	74
*% 49	20	69	15	12	—	4	100
†% 33	15	48	16	14	11	11	100

*Radnorshire 1926—30. †England and Wales, 1928.

Nearly one half of the deaths occurred during the first week and over two-thirds during the first month. There can be no doubt, that in a number of the cases there were causes which operated before the birth of the infant.

DEATHS OF INFANTS, aged 1—5 years.

Five deaths occurred, 2 in the Urban and 3 in the Rural Districts. Two infants aged 1 to 2 years died from Diarrhoea, and one from Bronchitis ; 2 at the age periods 1—2 and 2—5 years died from other diseases.

During the 5 years 1926—30, 28 infants died aged 1—5 years ; the causes of death were as follows :

Age in yrs.	Diarrhoea	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1—2	4	3	1	1	—	—
2—5	—	1	2	—	1	1
Total	4	4	3	1	1	1

Age in yrs.	Cerebral Haemorrhage	Violence	Other
1—2	1	1	3
2—5	—	2	7
Total	1	3	10

The largest number of deaths (7) occurred from Respiratory Disease followed by Diarrhoea 4, Violence 3, Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 2.

Half the deaths occurred at the age of one year.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (under age of 2 years).

Two deaths occurred in 1930, (1 in the Urban and 1 in the Rural District), the rate was 6 per 1,000 births ; the rate for England and Wales was the same.

The rates for the 5 yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30 were 6·2 and 5·5 per 1,000 respectively compared with 9 and 7·2 for England and Wales for similar periods.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

ANTE-NATAL SERVICE—The provision of medical examination of necessitous mothers during the ante-natal period has now been agreed to by your Authority.

HOSPITAL—During the year 9 women were treated at the Llandrindod Wells Hospital under arrangements made by your Authority, 4 were from the Urban Districts and 5 from the Rural all were married. There were no deaths. There was one case of Puerperal Pyrexia, aged 28 years from a Rural District. The ages of the other cases were as follows : 21 (2), 25 (2), 27, 28, 29 and 36.

Particulars in regard to other conditions (than Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia) are as follows :

- (1) Aged 29 years, fourth pregnancy, at third still born infant. Contracted pelvis, still birth in Hospital.
- (2) Aged 27 years, multipara, albuminuria, normal labour.
- (3) Aged 25 years, contracted pelvis and previous still birth. Labour induced and live birth.
- (4) Aged 28 years, in connection with last birth there had been Puerperal Sepsis and Insanity. Normal labour.
- (5) Aged 25 years. Albuminuria. Placenta Praevia, irregular haemorrhage; instrumental delivery and live birth.

(6) Aged 36 years, Multipara. Albuminuria, oedema of legs and dyspnoea.

(7) Aged 21 years, Primipara. Contracted pelvis, X'rayed, Labour induced, still birth.

(8) Aged 21 years, Deformed pelvis. Labour induced 2 weeks before time, live birth.

There was contracted pelvis in 3 cases and albuminuria in 4.

Contracted pelvis is uncommon in the younger generation on account of advice given in infancy by the Health Visitors. Rickets which is caused by improper feeding etc. and results in deformities to the bones (including the pelvis) is much less common.

MATERNAL MORTALITY—There was one death during the year of a female aged 35 years, the cause of death was Albuminuria and Puerperal Fever. The standard of living was poor and also the housing conditions; the husband was a Gardener. The patient suffered from the effects of worry; ante-natal examination and admission to Hospital were refused.

On pages 14 and 15 of my Annual Report for 1929, I referred to Maternal Mortality during the period 1923—9; in Table III. Appendix, Annual Report for 1927, information is given in regard to the number of deaths in the various districts from 1911—1927 inclusive per 1,000 births.

Particulars for the 10 yearly periods 1911—20 and 1921—30 are given below.

AREAS.	Puerperal Sepsis		Other Diseases		Total	
	1911-20	1921-30	1911-20	1921-30	1911-20	1921-30
URBAN DISTRICTS :						
Knighton	...	...	3.1	6.4	3.1	6.4
Llandrindod Wells	...	...	4.6	2.8	4.6	2.8
Presteigne	..	5.1	4.3	5.1	4.3	10.2
RURAL DISTRICTS :						
Colwyn	...	...	...	2.6	...	2.6
Knighton	1	2.4	4.9	5.9	5.9	8.3
New Radnor	...	...	3.5	7.9	3.5	7.9
Painscastle	1.9	2.2	...	2.2	1.9	4.4
Rhayader	2.9	1.2	6.7	3.6	9.6	4.8
Urban Districts	...	1.3	4	4.6	4.0	5.9
Rural Districts	1.4	1.3	4	4.6	5.4	5.9
County	1.1	1.3	4	4.6	5.1	5.9
England & Wales	1.5	*1.5	2.6	*2.5	4.1	*4.0

*1921—29.

For both 10 yearly periods 1911—20 and 1921—30, the Puerperal Sepsis rate per 1,000 births for Radnorshire was lower than England and Wales, but the rate for Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition was nearly twice as much. For the period 1911—20 the Puerperal Sepsis rate in Radnorshire was higher in the Rural Districts than in the Urban, but for the period 1921—30 the rates for both Puerperal Sepsis and Other Diseases was the same in the Urban as in the Rural Districts.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR'S WORK.

Regular Inspections of Midwives	...	137
Special Visits of enquiry	...	15
Other visits	...	24
Letters and Notices sent out	...	396
Visits of Inspection to Nursing Homes	...	3
Notifications received of intention to practice	...	35
Sending for Medical Aid	...	113
Artificial Feeding of Infants	...	10
Still births	...	3
Having laid out a dead body	...	4
Liability to be a source of infection	...	8
Death	...	5

In connection with the sending for medical help, 30 notifications (27 per cent of total births) were received from the 3 Urban Districts, and 83 (73 per cent) from the 5 Rural Districts.

The majority of the notifications were received in regard to conditions occurring during pregnancy, some of the notifications were in regard to abnormalities, and other conditions before labour started. In connection with 10 cases there were 2 notifications.

The reasons were as follows :—

MOTHER—

(a) ANTE-NATAL	...	
Small pelvic measurements	...	1
Vaginal discharge	...	3
Albuminuria	...	4
Anaemia	...	1
Recurring giddiness (8th month)	...	1
Puffiness of face and legs	...	1
Rash and general malaise	...	1
Haemorrhage	...	2
Melancholia	...	1
Dangerous Varicose Veins	...	1
(b) LABOUR and PUERPERIUM	...	
Delayed second stage of labour	...	21
Prolonged labour	...	3
Malpresentations	...	3
Emergency case (previous history of complicated labour)	...	3
Uterine Inertia	...	9
Ruptured Perineum	...	20
Retained Placenta	...	1

Ante-partum heamorrhage	...	4
Post-partum do.	...	1
White leg	...	1
Premature labour	...	1
Abortion	...	5
Threatened abortion	...	2
Rise of temperature	...	4
Cough and pain in chest (4th day)	...	1
General Debility	...	1
Other	...	1

INFANT—

Dangerous feebleness	...	7
Slight inflammation one eye	...	2
Eyes swollen at birth	...	1
Congenital deformity	...	2
Convulsions	...	1
Cyanosis	...	1
Discharge from umbilicus	...	1
Phimosis	...	1

MIDWIVES PRACTISING—

Number of trained midwives working under		
16 District Nursing Associations (affiliated		
to Radnor County Nursing Association)		18
Temporary whole-time Health Visitor ...		*1
Trained midwives in private practice ...		4
Bona-fide midwives practising in Radnorshire		nil

*Also one employed temporarily in the Gladestry District when required.

Intention to practice in 1930, 5 were temporary only, 7 left the County, and there were 23 on the roll at the end of the year.

The number of cases attended by midwives during the year was 323 (by midwives 205, by maternity nurses 118) ; the midwives attended 63 per cent of the cases as midwives. Medical aid was asked for in 113 cases, in 97, 86 per cent (14 per cent ante-natal) in connection with the mother, and in 14 per cent. in connection with the infant. Within recent years the number of cases has increased.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

During 1930 the number of births notified was 350 (live births 333, still births 17), of these 295 were notified by midwives, 18 by the Matron of the Hospital, 45 by Doctors and 2 by parents. From the returns supplied by District Registrars and otherwise, it was ascertained that 2 live births had not been notified. Altogether 99 per cent of births were notified ; in 1921 the number was 90 per cent, and in 1925, 93 per cent inquiries were made by the Nurses respecting still births, which occurred during the year, the particulars are as follows :—

No.	Presen- tation.	Compli- cations	No. of previous confine- ments	No. of previous miscar- riages	No. of previous still births	No. of children living	No. of children dead
1	Vertex	Ante-partum Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—
2	Born before arrival of midwife	Macerated Foetus	—	—	—	—	—
3	Vertex	Contracted Pelvis (induction at 8 months)	—	—	—	—	—
4	Vertex	Difficult labour	2	—	—	2	—
5	Vertex	Difficult labour	—	—	—	—	—
6	Breech	Large Foetus Difficult labour	10	—	—	9	1
7	Breech	Ante-partum	2	—	—	2	—
8	Twins	Haemorrhage (after a fall)	—	—	—	—	—
9	Twins (born be- fore arrival of midwife)	Premature labour	1	—	—	—	—
10		Albuminuria	—	—	—	—	—
11	Breech	Premature labour	8	—	1	7	—
12	Vertex	Albuminuria	—	—	—	—	—
13	Vertex	Hydrocephalic	—	—	—	—	—
14	Born before arrival of midwife	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	Anacephalic	—	—	—	—	—
16	Transverse	Prolapse of cord	3	—	1	3	—
17	Vertex	—	2	1	—	—	—

Nos. 2, 6, 12 and 14 were illegitimate births. No. 1 was admitted to the Llandrinded Wells Hospital from another County; Nos. 3 and 4 were admitted to the same Hospital. In connection with No 6, the mother was feeble-minded, and the birth occurred in a Poor Law Institution. The urine was tested except in Nos. 1, 2, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

HEALTH VISITING.—The whole of the County is now covered for this purpose; with the exception of the Rhayader St Harmon's Area, the whole county is covered by District Nursing Associations, the duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse being carried out by the District Nurses. At the end of December, 1930, there were in addition to the Superintendent Nurse, 1 whole-time and 18 subsidised nurses; the latter under 16 District Nursing Associations. It has not yet been possible to appoint a whole-time Health Visitor for the Rhayader St. Harmon area,

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1930 :

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—

Expectant Mothers (first visit 348)	...	1320
Infants under 1 year („ 321)	...	2555
Infants 1—5 years („ 326]	...	5401
Attendance at Infant Welfare Centres		81

TUBERCULOSIS—

Home Visits [first visits 40]	...	374
Attendance at Stations	...	37

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

Measles [first visits 79]	...	127
Whooping Cough [„ 40]	...	143
Chickenpox [„ 38]	...	55
Mumps [„ 152]	...	200
Influenza („ 25)	...	75

The large majority of the visits re Infectious Disease were in connection with children of school age.

Information in regard to average number of yearly visits during the 5 yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30 are as follows

VISITS	1921—25	1926—30
Expectant Mothers	696	1099
Infants under 1 year	2093	2809
„ 1—5 years	2798	5079
Tuberculosis	362	431

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

Whooping Cough	125	170
Measles	79	315
Chicken Pox	142	122
Mumps	69	111
Influenza	56	179

FEEDING, ETC.—In connection with 320 infants, the information obtained by the nurses in regard to feeding is given below, and the percentages for the 4 years 1922—5 and the 5 years 1926—30 for comparison.

	No.	Percentage	Percentage 1922—25	Percentage 1926—30
Breast fed	237	74	62	65
Breast and artificially fed	} 15	5	19	16
Breast fed for a time, then artificially fed				
Artificially fed from birth	} 56	17	19	16

*Average of the 3 years 1928—30 inclusive.

In comparing the year 1930 and the period 1926—30 with the earlier period 1922—25, there is a slight increase in the number of breast fed infants, but unfortunately the breast-feeding is not carried out for a period of 9 months. Information in regard to breast-feeding over the full period has been obtained since 1924, the particulars in regard to 1930 and the periods 1924—25 and 1926—30 are as follows :

	1930		1924—25	1926—30
	No.	per cent	per cent	per cent
Breast fed	49	60	63	59
Breast and artificially fed } Breast fed for a time, then artificially fed } Artificially fed from birth }	2	3	5	5
	18	22	20	22
	12	15	12	14

The number of cases investigated in 1924—25 was 152, and in 1926—30, was 444

For the last 5 years the percentage of infants entirely breast-fed was only 59, the percentage should be at least 90.

In the 18 cases in 1930, where breast feeding was carried out for a time the period was as follows :

	Under				
Months.	1	1—2	2—3	3—4	5—6
No	6	3	4	2	3

The reasons given for artificial feeding in 34 cases during 1930 is given below, together with similar information in 188 cases for the 6 years 1924—30.

	1930		1924—30	
	No.	per cent	No.	per cent
Failure of Lactation	25	73	113	60
Ill-health of mother	4	12	40	20
" " infant	—	—	3	2
Depressed nipples	1	3	1	6
Mother went out to work (illegitimacy) }	3	9	16	9
Death of mother	—	—	2	1
Mother unwilling to breast feed }	1	3	13	7

The chief reason given viz., failure of lactation, does not appear to be an adequate one. Suitable and adequate nourishment before and after child-birth, with sufficient exercise, and fresh air would ensure a sufficient supply of breast-milk. In nearly one fourth of the cases there was ill-health of the mother, a large part of which is preventable.

Of 30 babies artificially fed in 1930, it was ascertained that feeding was as follows : Cows' milk 24, condensed milk 5, dried milk 1.

Similar information in regard to 238 cases for the 7 years 1926—330 inclusive is as follows : Cows' milk 197 (82 per cent) condensed milk 20 (9 per cent), dried milk 7 (3 per cent), patent foods 14 (6 per cent). The chief substitute for cows' milk is cows' milk, and patent foods are used to a much less extent than formerly.

The kind of feeding bottle in use is very important, information was obtained in 83 cases ; in 78 a boat-shaped bottle with a teat, in 5 cases a bottle with a long indiarubber tube was used, the latter is objectionable as it is impossible to keep the tube clean. During the 4 years 1922—5, out of 497 cases investigated, in 418 (84 per cent) a boat-shaped bottle, and in 79 (16 per cent) a bottle with a long indiarubber tube was used; for the period 1926—30, out of 570 cases investigated, a boat-shaped bottle was used in 538 cases (94 per cent) an increase of 10 per cent and a bottle with a long indiarubber tube in 32 (6 per cent), to a very much less extent in comparison with the previous period

Nine infants were provided with comforters (dummies.)

In 1922 it was ascertained that 42 were used ; there has been a marked decline in their use.

Of 300 infants, it was ascertained that 245 (92 per cent) slept with the mother and 55 (18 per cent only) in a cot; the danger of overlaying is well known. During the 4 years 1922—5, 22 per cent. slept in a cot, and during the 5 years 1926—30, 18 per cent.

In 1930. in connection with 5 children the clothing was unsatisfactory, and 5 did not receive sufficient fresh air.

Twenty-two houses were damp, 3 were in bad repair, in 21 ventilation and lighting were poor, and 1 was overcrowded. In 4 houses the sanitary conveniences were unsatisfactory ; one house was dirty, and also the inmates.

I am indebted to Miss Lansdown, Superintendent Nurse and Inspector of Midwives, for summerising the information in regard to the work of the Health Visitors.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES—

	Howey	Knighton	Llandrindod Wells	Presteigne	Total
*No. of Meetings.	12	12	24	12	60
Total number of individual children who attended during the year.	24	43	78	50	194
New cases—					
(1) Under 1 year	3	15	17	11	46
(2) 1—5 years	1	4	15	8	28
Old cases—					
(1) Under 1 year	4	11	9	3	27
(2) 1—5 years	16	13	37	28	94
Total number of attendances of children	135	131	545	139	950
Average attendance per session	11	11	22	12	56

*Doctor in attendance at each meeting at Knighton, 8 out of 12 meetings at Howey, 12 out of 24 at Llandrindod and 11 out of 12 at Presteigne.

Information in regard to the 5 yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30 is as follows :

	Howey		Knighton		Llandrindod Wells		Presteigne	
	1923-5	1926-30	1921-5	1926-30	1921-5	1926-30	1921-5	1926-30
Average annual No. of individual children who attended.								
(1) Under 1 year	8	9	*28	19	*26	23	*18	18
[2] 1—5 years	14	15	*20	16	*19	29	*27	36
Total—	22	24	48	35	45	52	45	54
Average attendance per session	11	11	12	10	13	15	16	16

*Period 1922—5.

The average number of births under 1 year, and the census population 1—5 is as follows :—

	Average No. of births.		Census Population.
	1922—25	1926—30	1—5
Knighton	33	31	79
Llandrindod Wells	41	29	156
Presteigne	22	16	86

In comparison with the average number of births, it will be noted that the attendance of infants under 1 year at the centres was very fair ; there has been a slight decrease at the Knighton and Llandrindod Wells centres, which is not accounted for by drop in the birth rates. The attendance of infants 1—5 years has increased at the Llandrindod Wells and Presteigne centres ; in comparison with the number of children aged 1-5 years, the attendance is not satisfactory. The Orthopaedic Centres are available for all infants from the earliest period, and this also applies to the Eye Clinics and to operations for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids (under the Scheme of your Authority) at the Llandrindod Wells Hospital. A good deal of valuable work has been carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, but it must be recognised that only a minority of infants under 1 year and 1.5 years attended, in consequence the instructions on matters of health, including fresh air, sunshine, feeding, etc., given by the Health Visitors are of the greatest importance.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

On pages 25 and 26 of my Annual Report for 1927, I referred to the County Scheme.

On pages 29 and 30 of the 1930 Annual School Report, I referred to the treatment of crippled children attending the elementary schools in the County, and on pages 42 and 43 reference was made to children attending the Secondary Schools.

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.—There were 3 new cases (1 boy and 2 girls) total attendances 23 (Llandrindod Wells Centre 16 ; Newtown 4 ; Hereford 3) and 4 old cases (boys), total attendances, 34 (Llandrindod Wells Centre 20 ; Leominster 9 ; Craven Arms 5) Of the new cases, a boy aged 1 year and a girl aged 2 months suffered from Matatarsus Varus, and a girl aged 5 years suffered from the effects of Poliomyelitis. In connection with the old cases a boy (aged 1 year) had Congenital Club foot (right) ; a boy (aged 3 years) had bowing of legs due to Rickets ; a boy (aged 2 years) suffered from Congenital Talipes Equino-Varus, and a boy (aged 3 years) from Torticollis, the latter case was admitted to the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital on 14.5.30 and was discharged on 11.6.30.

ADULTS.—There was one new case (a female) who made 5 attendances at the Llandrindod Wells Centre, and 9 old cases (males 3, females 6) total attendances 55 (Llandrindod Wells Centre). The new case (a female aged 23 years) had an injury of the left knee. In connection with the old cases, 3 males aged 17, 19 and 21 years suffered from Flat Foot, Left Hemiplegia and Claw Feet respectively, and 6 females, aged 18, 21 (2) 26, 36 and 54 years from Arthritis of Spine, Claw Feet, Spastic Paraplegia, Poliomyelitis, Scoliosis, and old Fracture Left Ankle respectively.

NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.

Cases notified in each locality, year ended 31st December, 1930.

Name of District.	Scarlet Fever.	Puer- peral Fever	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Pneumonia
Urban—								
Knighton	1			1	1	2		1
Llandrindod Wells					2	6	1	
Presteigne		1				1	1	
Total Urban—	1	1		1	3	9	2	1
Rural—								
Colwyn	1					5		1
Knighton	6					1	3	1
New Radnor	1	1	1			1		1
Paincastle	2					2		3
Rhayader	3					5		4
Total Rural	13	1	1			14	3	9
Total County	14	2	1	1	3	23	5	10

DISEASE.	Total Cases notified.				Cases admitted to Hospital				Total Deaths.		
	1921—25		1926—30		1921—25		1926—30		1921—25		1926—30†
	1930	1921—25	1926—30	1930	1921—25	1926—30	1930	1921—25	1930	1921—25	1926—30†
Scarlet Fever	14	169	116	1	23	10	—	1	—	1	1
Diphtheria	1	75	36	—	6	5	—	4	—	2	2
Erysipelas	1	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	2	2	9	—	—	2	1	2	—	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	11	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	59	58	—	—	—	6	68	—	42	42
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	3	3	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

† The age groups in which the deaths occurred were as follows :

Scarlet Fever	...	...	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 ups.
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	6	1	2	2	2	4	8	8	11

SCARLET FEVER—Cases occurred during the first quarter in the Parishes of Llanfihangel Rhydythôn, & Llandewy, and in the last quarter in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr.

Information in regard to cases admitted to Hospital during 1930 and total deaths, is given in the previous table. The incidence and death rates for the 5 yearly periods 1921—25, and 1926—30 are as follows :—

AREAS.	No. of Notifications 1926-30	Incidence Rates per 1000 population 1926-30	Rates 1921-25	No. of Deaths 1926-30	Death Rates. per 1000 population 1926-30	Rates. 1921-25
URBAN—						
Knighton	13	1.50	1.41	—	—	—
Ll'dod Wells	4	.27	.78	—	—	—
Presteigne	10	1.83	.17	—	—	—
RURAL—						
Colwyn	5	.47	.94	—	—	—
Knighton	16	.78	1.51	—	—	.047
New Radnor	10	.78	1.13	—	—	—
Painscastle	17	1.47	1.32	—	—	—
Rhavader	41	1.63	2.46	1	.039	—
Total Urban	27	.94	.85	—	—	—
„ Rural	89	1.63	1.78	1	.034	.012
County	116	1.10	1.54	1	.009	.009

NOTE—The County case mortality in 1926-30 was .86, and in 1921-25, was .59 per cent.

The Rates for England and Wales for the 4 yearly periods, 1921-4 and 1926-9 were as follows :

Incidence Rates.				Death Rates.	
Administrative Counties		Rural Districts of Wales		Administrative Counties of England & Wales (including London)	
England (excluding London)	Wales (including Monmouthshire)	1921-4	1926-9	1921-4	1926-9
1921-4 1926-9	1921-4 1926-9				
2.28 1.81	2.64 1.23	1.85	1.08	.028	.013

In comparison with 1921-25, the incidence rate for the County was less, being higher for the Urban and lower for the Rural Districts ; the rates compare favourably with the Administrative Counties of England and Wales, and the Rural Districts of Wales, and this also applies to the death rates. The incidence rates are lower in the Urban, as compared with the Rural Districts of Radnorshire.

There is a skin test (Dick) for testing susceptibility to the disease, an antitoxin has been produced which is very effective in treatment, the disease being shortened ; it has been found very useful especially in malignant cases.

DIPHTHERIA—One case occurred in Knighton Urban District during 1930, and recovered.

Particulars in regard to incidence and death-rates during the periods 1921-25 and 1926-30 are as follows :

AREAS.	No. of	Incidence rates		No. of	Deaths rates	
	Notifications	per 1000	population	Deaths	per 1000	population
	1926-30	1926-30	1921-25	1926-30	1926-30	1921-25
URBAN—						
Knighton	2	·23	·47	—	—	—
Ll’odod Wells	1	·07	·43	1	·068	—
Presteigne	8	1·46	5·74	—	—	·348
Rural—						
Colwyn	—	—	·09	—	—	—
Knighton	4	·19	·38	1	·049	·094
New Radnor	4	·31	·83	—	—	—
Paincastle	10	·87	·26	—	—	—
Rhayader	7	·28	·36	—	—	—
Total Urban	11	·38	1·52	1	·035	·071
„ Rural	25	·31	·39	1	·012	·024
County	36	·33	·68	2	·018	·036

NOTE—The County case mortality in 1926-30 was 5·56, and in 1921-25 was 5·33 per cent ; this is much higher in comparison with Searlet Fever.

The rates for England and Wales for the 4 yearly periods 1921-24 and 1926-29 were as follows :

Incidence Rates.				Death Rates.	
Administrative Counties		Rural Districts of Wales		Administrative Counties of England & Wales (including London)	
England (excluding London)	Wales (including Monmouthshire)				
1921-4	1926-9	1921-4	1926-9	1921-4	1926-9
·97	·83	1·38	1·08	1·28	·86
				·097	·057

The incidence and death rates for the County, for the period 1926-30, were less in comparison with 1921-25 ; the rates compare favourably with England and Wales. In both periods the County rates were higher in the Urban than in the Rural Districts.

A skin test (Shick) is available for testing susceptibility to the disease, particulars were given in regard to this and the Dick test, on page 27 of my Annual Report for 1925.

If Diphtheria ante-toxin is injected early in the disease, the death rate is nil.

SMALL POX—On page 20, Annual Report for 1921, and in succeeding Reports, I have referred to this disease, which is on the increase owing to non-vaccination. The number of unvaccinated children is increasing, 40·4 per cent. of elementary school children medically inspected during 1930 were un-vaccinated.

MEASLES—Was prevalent during the first quarter in the parish of Old Radnor and during the last quarter in the parishes of Old Radnor, Gladestry, Newchurch and Colva; there were no deaths. One death of a female in the period 1926-30, occurred at Llandrindod Wells; the death rates per 1000 population were as follows :

Urban Districts ·035, County ·009. The rates for 1921-25 were : Urban Districts ·035, Rural ·073, County ·064; the rates for the Administrative Counties of England and Wales for 1926-9 and 1921-4, were ·060 and ·097 respectively.

WHOOPIING COUGH—The disease was prevalent during the first quarter in the parishes of Clyro, Painscastle, Llandilo Graban, and Llangunllo; during the second quarter in the Parishes of Painscastle and Llanbadarnfawr; during the third quarter in Painscastle and Llowes, and during the last quarter in the Parish of Bleddfa. One death occurred under 1 year of age, in the Painscastle Rural District. During the 5 yearly period 1926-30, 5 deaths, (of 4 males and 1 female) occurred in the County, in the Rural Districts, 3 under 1 year, 1 at the age period 2-5 years, and 1 at the age period 5-15 years.

The death rates per 1000 of the population for 1926-30 were as follows :—Urban Districts nil, Rural Districts ·062, and County ·046; the rates for 1921—25 were :—Urban Districts ·035 Rural ·122, and County ·100. The rates for the administrative Counties of England and Wales for the periods 1926—29 and 1921—4 were ·079 and ·113 respectively.

ENTERIC FEVER—There were no notifications during the year. During the 5 yearly period 1926—30, there were 2 notifications, 1 case occurred in the Llandrindod Wells Urban District and 1 in the Rhayader Rural District.

The incidence rates for the County for the periods 1926—30 and 1921—25 were '02 and '06 respectively. The rates for the Administrative Counties of England and Wales for the corresponding periods were '04 and '10, and for the Rural Districts of Wales '03 and '09 respectively.

During 1926—30, 1 death of a female occurred in a Rural District, at the age period 15—25; the rate for the County was '009 compared with a rate of '008 for the Administrative Counties of England and Wales, for the period 1926—9 inclusive.

PUERPERAL FEVER—Two cases were notified during 1930, one in a Rural and one in an Urban District; one death occurred in the Urban District. During the 5 yearly period 1926—30 there were 9 notifications in the County, 3 in the Urban, and 6 in the Rural Districts; in the period 1921—25, there were 2 notifications in the County, (Rural Districts). Information in regard to deaths from this disease have been given previously in connection with Maternal Mortality.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA—Under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia regulations which came into force on October 1st. 1926, notification of these cases is compulsory; it is the duty of the District M.O.H. under Sec. 5 Part I, to send a copy of each notification to the C.M.O. within 24 hours after receipt of same.

During 1930 there was a notification in a Rural District. During the 5 yearly period 1926—30, 11 copies of notifications were received (Urban Districts 3, Rural 8).

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA (Sleepy Sickness)—There were no notifications during 1930. For the period 1926—30 there were 3 cases in the County (Urban Districts 1, Rural 2) compared with 5 in 1921—5; 3 were in the Urban Districts and 2 in the Rural. In 1928 one case was notified in Llandrindod Wells, male aged 53 years who was a visitor. A case (female) was notified in the Painscastle Rural District in September 1926. her home was in Berkshire; the patient died in October, this was a transferable death. A case was notified in the Colwyn Rural District in May 1927, the man aged 21 years, was a farm labourer.

There were no deaths of residents during the 5 years 1926—30:

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS—There were no notifications nor deaths from this disease during the 5 years 1926—30. One case was notified in Knighton Rural District in 1924, this was the only

notification in the period 1921—25. This disease commonly known as Infantile Paralysis should be detected in the early stages; it generally developes in children, and if treated in the earliest stage, a good deal of crippling due to paralysis can be prevented.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—There were 2 notifications in the County during the 5 years 1926—30; these occurred in 1929 in Rural Districts (1 in Colwyn and the other in Rhayader District) both cases were treated at home; in connection with one the vision was unimpaired, the other had impaired vision of one eye following a corneal ulcer. There was 1 notification in the period 1921—5, in 1924 in the New Radnor District.

INFLUENZA—This was prevalent during the first quarter of the year, 8 deaths occurred, 2 in the Urban and 6 in the Rural Districts.

Particulars of deaths during the 5 years 1926—30 are as follows :

Districts							Rates per 1,000	
	1926—	27—	28—	29—	30	Total	1926-30	1921-25
Urban	—	6	1	8	2	17	·582	·529
Rural	6	14	9	4	6	39	·483	·538
County	6	20	10	12	8	56	·511	·536

The age periods were as follows :

Age pds.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 & up.	to'l
1926-30	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	20	15	56
1921-25	1	1	2	2	2	4	15	16	16	59

During the period 1926—30, there were 56 deaths of 29 males and 27 females, compared with 59 deaths of 36 males and 23 females, in 1921—25; comparing the periods 1921—25 & 1926-30, there was a larger proportion of male deaths in the former period and in addition 8 deaths occurred in this period up to the age of 25 years. There was a slight decline in the death rate for the County in the period 1926—30, the rate was higher in the Urban Districts; during 1921—25 there was a higher rate in the Rural Districts. Of the 56 deaths in the period 1926—30, 32 (57 per cent.) occurred at the age of 65 years and upwards, compared with 54 per cent. in 1921—25, and 47 (84 per cent.) at the age of 45 years and upwards, compared with 80 per cent. in 1921—25. There is no vaccine which will prevent the disease, but inoculation can be carried out with vaccines that will prevent or reduce lung complications, and ear disease.

Visits have been carried out by the School Nurses, and leaflets have been distributed by them & through the Head Teachers of the Elementary Schools.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Information was given on pages 30 and 31 of my Annual Report for 1925, and on pages 21—23, of my Report for 1921. There are 3 Isolation Hospitals in the County, near the town of Knighton, at Llandrindod Wells, and in the Rhayader Rural District near Rhayader. The Hospital at Knighton consists of 2 adjoining cottages, with 5 beds for patients and staff, in consequence the accomodation for patients is very limited. The Llandrindod Wells Hospital contains 2 wards, with accomodation for 15 patients but provision can only be made for one disease at a time, and this also applies to the other 2 Hospitals.

There is accomodation at the Hay Isolation Hospital for cases from the Painscastle Rural District, in 1927 a separate pavilion, containing 2 wards was added.

The Rhayader Isolation Hospital consists of a wooden building with 2 wards, and accomodation for the staff.

Further reference is made on page 23, Report for 1927.

It is un-economical to run a small Isolation Hospital as there are not enough cases to justify the employment of a permanent nursing staff. It is difficult in Radnorshire to induce Local Sanitary Authorities to combine for any purpose. Under the Local Government Act 1929 it will be necessary to formulate a Scheme.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1930, reports of 29 cases of Tuberculosis on Form A (23 Pulmonary and 6 Non-Pulmonary) were received through District Medical Officers of Health; 1 case (Pulmonary) was reported on Form C and 1 transfer (Pulmonary) was received from Herefordshire. In addition, information in regard to 6 deaths (1 Pulmonary and 5 Non-Pulmonary), which had not been previously notified, was obtained from the death returns of the Registrar-General.

NON-NOTIFICATIONS—Information from the death returns of the Registrar General showed that 6 cases of Tuberculosis in the County had not been notified; particulars are as follows :

			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Notified	...	...	24	6	30
Transfers	...	...	1	—	1
Died and not notified	...	...	1	5	6
			—	—	—
TOTAL	...	...	26	11	37
			—	—	—

Of the 37 cases that should have been notified, 6 (16 per cent) were not notified, Pulmonary 1 (4 per cent) and Non-Pulmonary 5 (45 per cent).

It is chiefly the Non-Pulmonary cases that are not notified, and in the majority of these (this especially applies to Meningitis) it is difficult to make a diagnosis until within a short period of death.

A male aged 55 years, died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Knighton Poor Law Institution, he was a pedler; a male aged 8 years, died from Meningitis in the Knighton Rural District, and a female aged 34 years, from Addison's disease in the same district. Two males, aged 21 and 35 years, died from Acute Miliary Tuberculosis and Tuberculosis of the Spine and Right Knee respectively, and a female aged 75 years from Lupus of Face; they resided in the Painscastle Rural District.

DEATHS—During the year there were 14 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (11 males, 3 females) and 7 deaths (4 males 3 females) from the Non-Pulmonary form, particulars in regard to districts are given in Tables I. & II. Appendix.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—Information was received on Form A. in regard to 6 cases. There were 4 males, whose ages were 7, 23, 37 and 40, and 2 females, aged 22 and 25 years. The males suffered from Meningitis, Peritonitis, Spinal Disease and Tabes Mesenterica respectively. The females suffered from Tubercular glands of the neck and affection of the Sacro-iliac joint respectively.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the area during 1930.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	2	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
20	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
25	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	2
35	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	—
45	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
55	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	13	12	3	3	11	3	4	3

The proportion of non-notified tuberculosis deaths (6) to total tuberculosis deaths (21) is 1 to 3.5.

In each case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and in cases of Non-Pulmonary disease, in which the diagnosis could have been made within a reasonable period of death, a communication is sent to the Medical Practitioner concerned. In some cases, there is omission on the part of some of the District Medical Officers of Health in the County to send copies of Notifications on Form A, as required by the Tuberculosis Regulations.

Information in regard to notifications and deaths for the period 1926—30 are as follows:—

Urban Districts—	Pulmonary					Non-Pulmonary				
	No. of Notifications	Rate per 1000 Population 1926-30	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Population		No. of Notifications	Rate per 1000 Population 1926-30	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Population	
				1926-30	1921-25				1926-30	1921-25
Knighton	12	1.385	7	.808	1.055	6	.692	2	.231	.234
L'Wells	23	1.562	15	1.019	.712	5	.338	5	.340	.285
Presteigne	14	2.560	3	.548	1.391	4	.731	—	—	—
Rural Districts :										
Colwyn	10	.942	8	.753	1.038	1	.094	—	—	.283
Knighton	14	.680	13	.631	1.178	6	.291	3	.146	.236
New Radnor	6	.469	2	.156	.676	2	.156	1	.078	.150
Painscastle	9	.780	9	.780	.878	2	.173	6	.520	.088
Rhayader	19	.755	13	.516	.793	3	.119	4	.159	.357
Total Urban	49	1.698	25	.866	.905	15	.520	7	.243	.212
Total Rural	58	.717	45	.557	.917	14	.173	14	.173	.245
County	107	.976	70	.639	.926	29	.265	21	.192	.236
England & Wales	—	*1.38	—	*.778	†.863	—	*.45	—	*.178	†.230
				*1926—29	†1921—24.					

The Incidence rates in regard to Radnorshire for the period 1921—25. were :

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County
Pulmonary ...	2.188	1.052	1.344
Non-Pulmonary ...	.600	.208	.309

It will be noticed in regard to notifications and deaths that there has been a decrease for the period 1926—30, in comparison with 1921—25. The incidence and death rates are higher in the Urban in comparison with the Rural Districts.

For the County there has been a decrease in the death rates for the 5 yearly period 1926—30 of 31 per cent in the case of the Pulmonary form and 12 per cent in the Non-Pulmonary form, in comparison with the 5 yearly period 1921—25.

PREVENTION & TREATMENT—In previous Reports I have discussed the prevention of the disease, more especially in pages 21—25, Annual Report for 1924.

TABLE 1.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries)
During the year 1930.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Pulmonary.				Pulmonary			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A. NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contracts)												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	14	12	1	...	1	3	...	...	15	15	1	...
(b) Doubtful tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	10	4
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	17	14
B. CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(b) Doubtful tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	11
C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as—												
(a) Cured	7	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	8	...	1	5
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	29	26	26
D. NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on 31st December :—												
(a) Diagnosis completed	30	26	6	3	7	2	3	4	37	28	9	7
(b) Diagnosis not completed.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	10	5

TABLE 1—Continued.

1 No. of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st.	108	9 Number of patients to whom Dental treatment was given at or in connection with the Dispensary.	—
2 Number of patients transferred from other areas, and of "lost sight of" cases returned.	3	10 Number of Consultations with medical practitioners (a) at Homes of applicants (b) Otherwise.	119 159
3 Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	10	11 Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes.	112
4 Died during the year.	15	12 Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes.	411
5 Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above, in which period of observation exceeded 2 months.	18	13 Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work.	34 12
6 Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	152	14 Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December.	29
7 Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Outstations for treatment or supervision.	—	15 Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st December.	10
8 Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose of patients for (a) "Light" treatment (b) Other special forms of treatment.	— —	16 Number of Reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :— (a) Form G.P. 17. (b) Form G.P. 36.	— 2

TABLE 2 [b]
Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment
during the year ended 31/12/30.

			In Institu- tions on January 1st 1930.	Admitted during Year.	Discharged during Year.	Died in Institution.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st. 1930
Number of Patients	Adults	M.	4	7	7	1	3
		F.	6	7	8		5
	Child- ren	M.	3	2	5		
		F.		1	1		
Number of Observa- tion Cases.	Adults	M.					
		F.		1	1		
	Child- ren	M.		2	2		
		F.		1	1		
	Total		13	21	25	1	8

In the preceding tables an account has been given of the work carried out by the Welsh National Memorial Association. On pages 36—39, Annual Report for 1925; a summary of the arrangements made by the above Association in regard to Sanatorium, Hospital and Dispensary Treatment was given, and also an account of the arrangement for examination of contacts etc.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE.

During the year there were 24 deaths (males 17, females 7) from Respiratory Disease, other than Tuberculosis, 5 deaths occurred in the Urban and 19 in the Rural Districts.

Particulars in regard to the age period 1926—30 are as follows :

	Districts.		M.	F.	County
	Urban	Rural			
Bronchitis	17 (M. 5 F. 12)	45 (M. 33 F. 12)	38	24	62
Pneumonia	12 (M. 7 F. 5)	29 (M. 18 F. 11)	25	16	41
Other Respiratory Diseases	3 (M. 1 F. 2)	11 (M. 10 F. 1)	11	3	14
	<u>32</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>117</u>

The rates per 1000 of the population are as follows :—

	Urban Districts. 1926—30	Rural Districts, 1926—30	County. 1926—30	1921—25
Bronchitis	·59	·56	·57	·84
Pneumonia	·42	·36	·37	·62
Other Dis's	·10	·10	·13	·15
Total Repira- tory Disease	1·11	1·02	1·05	1·62

Particulars in regard to age periods are as follows :—

	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75& up.	Total
Urban— Districts	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	8	14	32
Rural	9	4	3	—	2	5	9	23	30	85
County	9	4	3	—	2	6	18	31	44	117

In the Urban Districts there were more female deaths from Bronchitis. In regard to the Rural Districts there was an excess of male deaths, and the same also applies to Pneumonia and other Respiratory Disease ; there was a slight excess in male deaths from Pneumonia in the Urban Districts. Males probably suffer more Respiratory Disease than females on account of exposure to the weather.

The larger number of deaths occurred in the early and late periods. The death rates from Bronchitis and Pneumonia were lower in the period 1926—30, as compared with the previous 5 yearly period.

MENTAL DISEASE.

At the end of 1930, there were 83 persons (29 males, 54 females) in the Mid-Wales Mental Hospital, chargeable to the County of Radnor ; 16 new patients (6 males, 10 females) were admitted during the year.

In his Annual Report for 1929, Dr. Drummond in Table VII. gives the probable causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the direct admissions for the year, viz., 72 (males 30, and females 42). Mental stress was the Principal Factor in 31 (43 per cent.) ; the critical periods of life (Puberty and Adolescence, Climateric, Senility) in 16 (22 per cent.) ; Heredity in 12 (17 per cent.) ; Toxic in 3 (4 per cent.), (Alcohol 1, Syphilis 1), the above were also Associated Factors in 23 (26 per cent.) ; 13 (15 per cent.) ; 13 (15 per cent.), 7 (8 per cent.) (Alcohol 5, Syphilis 1) respectively.

THE MENTAL TREATMENT ACT 1930—The chief provisions came into force on 1st January, 1931. In a circular (No. 745) issued by the Board of Control, it was stated that the Act is largely based on the findings of the Royal Commission and the main principals.

The facilities for early mental treatment contemplated by the Act are threefold:

(1) the out-patient clinic (2) the extended facilities for voluntary patients (3) the provision for temporary patients

It will be open to Local Authorities to organise such clinics at their Mental Hospitals, but as a rule, where there is a General Hospital (whether municipal or voluntary) readily accessible, it is stated there are great advantages in arranging for the mental clinic to be established there; municipal includes Poor Law Hospital.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A considerable amount of damage to health has been caused in the past through these diseases. Reference was made in my Annual Report for 1925, page 42, to the effects produced, these include General Paralysis of the Insane and Loconomotor Ataxia through Syphilis, which is the commonest cause of miscarriage. Gonorrhoea is one of the commonest causes of sterility in women.

PREVENTION—It is most important that these diseases should be prevented, and on this account young adults should be taught the dangers attending them. Courses of Lectures were arranged in 1921 and 1925, through the National Council of Social Hygiene, and a successful campaign was conducted throughout Radnor, from November 25th to 30th inclusive, by Lecturers of the British Social Hygiene Council; films were shown at each lecture, and literature was distributed. There can be no doubt, apart from the preventive view, that cases of Venereal Disease have been brought to light, and treatment has been carried out.

TREATMENT—Particulars of cases treated during 1930 were as follows :—

			Number.			Attendances.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Syphilis	...	...	2	2	4	6	9	15
Gonorrhoea	...	...	1	—	1	6	—	6

A married female suffering from Syphilis continued her attendance at the Shrewsbury Clinic (6 attendances). The other cases attended the Hereford Clinic.

A male (Syphilis) died after 44 days in-patient treatment in Hospital.

At the end of the year 3 cases (1 male, 2 females, Syphilis) were under treatment.

Information in regard to the number of cases treated during the five yearly periods 1921—25 and 1926—30 are as follows—

Disease	1921—25 Number	1926—30					
		Number			Attendances		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Syphilis	4	8	5	13	74	35	109
Gonorrhoea	2	8	2	10	67	14	81
Other (suspicious cases)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

The majority of the cases were treated at the Venereal Disease Clinic of the Herefordshire County Council, held at the Isolation Block of the Hereford Poor Law Institution, Commercial St.

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There were during 1930, 39 deaths under the heading Cancer & Malignant Disease. 12 deaths (7 males, 5 females) occurred in the Urban Districts and 27 (11 males, 16 females) in the rural Districts.

The particulars in regard to deaths during the period 1926—30 are as follows :

Districts—	2-5	5-15	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and up.	M	F	T	Rate per 1000 population	
										1926-30	1921-25
Urban	—	—	1	23	17	14	26	29	55	1·91	1·20
Rural	—	—	2	43	34	27	60	46	106	1·31	1·19
County	—	—	3	66	51	41	86	75	161	1·45	1·19
do.											
1921-5	1	1	9	52	39	29	63	68	13	1·31	

In regard to the 5 yearly period 1926—30, there were more deaths among males than females, and the rate was higher in the Urban than the Rural Districts; 41 per cent. occurred at the age period 45—65, and 98 per cent. from the age of 45 years upwards.

The chief predisposing cause of the disease is chronic irritation ; the disease can be cured if operated on at an early stage. Of recent years there has been considerable advance in treatment by X rays and radium.

OTHER DISEASES.

DIABETES—During the 5 yearly period 1926—30 there were 15 deaths from Diabetes of 6 males and 9 females ; 6 occurred in the Urban Districts and 9 in the Rural. There were the same number of deaths in the period 1921—5, the sexes were the same; 7 occurred in the Urban Districts and 8 in the Rural.

The age periods were as follows :

Period	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 & ups	M.	F.	T.
1921—25	1	2	5	6	1	6	9	15
1926—30	1	—	3	8	3	6	9	15
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	8	14	4	15	18	30

There was a larger proportion of deaths in the Urban Districts in both 5 yearly periods ; the population in the Rural Districts being approximately 3 times that of the Urban Districts. There was a larger proportion of female deaths in both periods. The majority of deaths occurred at the age of 45 years and upwards and over half at the age 65 years and upwards.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC NEPHRITIS—(Kidney Disease) Particulars in regard to these diseases are as follows :—

Period—	8-15	15-25	25-45	45-55	55-75	75 and up,	Sexes			Districts	
							M	F	T	U	R
1921-25	2	1	3	19	15	16	26	30	56	23	33
1926-30	1	2	5	26	18	10	36	26	62	27	35
Total	3	3	8	45	33	26	62	56	118	50	68

Over a period of 10 years, in proportion to the population, there were more deaths in the Urban Districts. The majority of deaths occurred at the age of 45 years and upwards; 14 deaths occurred under the age of 45 years, 3 at 5--15 years (school age) and 3 at 15--25 years.

The majority of deaths from Diabetes also occurred at the age of 45 years and upwards. These and other diseases, including those of the ~~nerves~~, Circulatory and Nervous Systems, which are common from middle life onwards, can be prevented by strict attention to diet, and temperance and an adequate amount of physical exercise

RHEUMATIC FEVER—During the period 1926—30, 8 deaths occurred of 4 males and 4 females ; 1 occurred in the Urban and 7 in the Rural Districts. In the period 1921—25 there were 7 deaths of 1 male and 6 females ; 2 were in the Urban and 5 in the Rural Districts.

There was a larger proportion of deaths in the Urban Districts in birth periods.

The age period periods were as follows :

	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 & upwards
1921—25	1	2	2	1	—	1
1926—30	4	3	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	5	2	2	—	1

Two thirds of the deaths occurred under the age of 25 years, and one third between the ages of 5 and 15 years (school age).

HOSPITALS, etc.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS—These have already been referred to.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS HOSPITAL—There are 40 beds available for General, Medical, and cases including Surgical and children. There is a small Maternity Ward, with 1 bed, under arrangements with the County Council; a Motor Ambulance is available.

HOSPITAL FOR EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CASES—There is none in the County, cases are sent to the Shrewsbury Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital and to the Llandrindod Wells Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS—Cases are sent to the Institutions under the Welsh National Memorial Association.

ORTHOPAEDIC—Cases are sent to the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital under arrangements made with the County Council and Education Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES—Hospital treatment is available in Hereford under arrangements with the Herefordshire County Council.

CLINICS & TREATMENT CENTRES—Reference has previously been made to Infant Welfare Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and Clinics for treatment of Venereal Disease. Eye Clinics are held at Knighton Llandrindod Wells and Clyro; and Orthopaedic Clinics at Llandrindod Wells, under arrangements with the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital Committee; patients are also allowed to attend centres at Leominster, Hereford, Craven Arms and Newtown.

Under arrangements made between the Llandrindod Wells Hospital Committee and the Education Committee, operations for the removal of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are performed at the Hospital. Dental inspection and treatment is carried out at the schools.

SPA TREATMENT—At Llandrindod Wells the Spa Waters are available for treatment of Rheumatism, Arthritis, and other diseases. Special facilities are provided at the Baths for treatment, by Douches, Electricity, Massage, X-rays, and Ultra-violet rays. Radiograph's can be taken for purposes of diagnosis.

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS—The number of beds available in the Two Institutions for sick, maternity and mental cases is as follows :

	Knighton.	Rhayader.	Total.
Cases			
Men	16	14	30
Women	14	16	30
*Children under 16 yrs.	2	5	7
	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 67

*Excluding cases in Maternity Wards.

Particulars of classification of the sick, and number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1930, are given below :—

Classification	Men		Women		Children (under 16 yrs)		Total	
	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
Medical and Surgical								
[a] Knighton	15	14	9	7	2	2	26	23
[b] Rhayader	7	4	7	2	—	—	14	6
Children								
(b) Rhayader	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Maternity								
(a) Knighton	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
(b) Rhayader	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Mental Defectives								
[a] Knighton	1	1	3	3	—	—	4	4
[b] Rhayader	—	—	7	6	—	—	7	6
Other								
[b] Rhayader	7	4	—	—	—	—	7	4
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 67	<hr/> 43
Total								

There were no in-patients under the heading—Chronic Sick, Venereal, Tuberculosis, Mental and Other Diseases.

In the Knighton Institution 3 maternity cases were admitted, during the year ; these were 2 live births and 1 still-birth.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1930, 3 throat swabs were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli, and 5 throat swabs for the presence of Haemolytic Streptococci ; in all cases the results were negative.

Seventeen samples of water were sent to the County Analyst for Bacteriological Analysis ; 1 in 1927, 9 in 1929, 7 in 1930.

During the period 1926—30, 42 throat swabs were examined (37 for Diphtheria bacilli, 5 for Haemolytic Streptococci) and 35 specimens of blood for the Wassermann re-action. Information in regard to the other samples is given under Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops.

Eleven specimens of blood were sent to the Birmingham University Laboratory for examination for the Wassermann re-action ; 2 were positive, 2 doubtful and 7 negative.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Particulars of samples taken for analysis by Mr. Powell, Inspector under the Foods and Drugs Acts, during the year, are given in the Table on page 46.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS—1923-27.
Two samples taken complied with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH DRIED MILK REGULATIONS—1923-27.
No samples were taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS-1923-27
Particulars are given in the table which follows ; all the samples of milk and other food taken were free from preservatives.

MILK & CREAM REGULATIONS.

Twenty samples were taken, 2 of local and 18 of foreign cream. The local creams contained 49 per cent and 60 per cent respectively of fat, but the samples of foreign cream averaged 20 to 24 per cent, less than half that of British cream ; as Mr. Powell the Inspector of Food and Drugs rightly points out, it is important that the purchaser should be protected, and that legislative measures should be adopted to ensure that cream reaches a reasonable percentage.

The following table shows the number of samples taken and the number found to be genuine.

Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples taken.	No. found to be genuine.	Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples taken.	No. found to be genuine.
Milk ...	44	42	Syrup ...	1	1
Condensed Milk ...	1	1	Sweets ...	9	9
Cream ..	2	2	Gravy Flavour ...	1	1
Butter ...	3	*3	Tinned Meat ...	1	1
Cheese ...	6	6	Meat Paste ...	1	1
Bacon ...	3	3	Meat Roll ...	2	2
Suet ...	3	3	Sauce ...	1	1
Cocoa ...	1	1	Peas ...	1	1
Coffee ...	1	1	Tinned Fish ...	3	3
Coffee Extract ...	1	1	Fish Paste ...	1	1
Coffee and Chicory Mixture ...	3	3	Mustard ...	1	1
Tea ...	6	6	Gravy Salt ...	2	2
Sugar ...	5	5	Pepper ...	3	3
Biscuits ...	1	1	Custard Powder ...	2	2
Cake Mixture ...	1	1	Egg Substitute ...	1	1
Self-raising Flour ...	1	1	Soup Powder ...	2	2
Pearl Barley ...	2	2	Lemonade Powder ...	3	3
Blanc-mange ...	2	2	Baking Powder ...	4	4
Grape Nuts ...	2	2	Tartaric Acid ...	1	1
Jelly ...	4	4	Bicarbonate of Soda... 1	1	1
Honey ...	1	1	Health Salts ...	3	3
Jam ...	1	1	Glauber Salts ...	1	1
Cake ...	2	2			

*(Fat content of suspicious nature.)

Total number of Samples (33 of milk, formal) 141.

Two samples of milk were deficient in fat to the extent of 3 per cent and 11 per cent. The vendor of the first milk was warned ; in regard to the latter a sample was taken direct from the cows and was found to be genuine, the vendor was fined £3-10-0 (including costs) by the Bench on May 6th, 1931.

MILK SUPPLY,

Information in regard to number of registered cowkeepers in each district in Radnorshire was given on page 31, Annual Report for 1928.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK—During the year, 35 samples were taken by Mr. Powell, Inspector of Food and Drugs, and sent to the Public Analyst for examination; 10 samples were taken during the first, third and fourth quarters of the year, and 5 during the second quarter; the samples were packed in ice. Eighteen samples were taken from 12 purveyors, who resided in the Urban Districts (Knighton 5, Llandrindod Wells 1, Presteigne 6) and 17 samples from 14 purveyors residing in the Rural Districts (Colwyn 5, Knighton 1, Rhayader 7.)

The number of organisms developed on agar in 48 hours at a temperature of 37° C. are given below; the numbers refer to colonies developed in thousands, e.g. 20—50 means 20—50,000 organisms per c.c. of the milk.

9	20—50	50—100	100—200	200—300	300—400	400—500	500—1000	1000 and over
1	3	4	5	7	—	2	4	9

In 6 milks *B.coli* was present 1-10th c.c. and in 14 milks in 1-10th c.c. and 1-100 c.c. To conform to the standard of Grade A. milk, the number of organisms must not exceed 200,000 per c.c. and *B.coli* must not be present in 1-100 c.c. Certified milk must not contain more than 30,000 organisms in 1 c.c. no *B.coli* in 1-10 c.c. and must be free from Tubercle Bacilli; in neither case must the milk be treated by heat.

Eleven samples conformed to the standard of Grade A. milk and 2 to that of Certified milk (in regard to organisms and freedom from *B.coli*) two samples conformed to the standard of Grade A according to the number of organisms present, but contained *B.coli* in 1-10th c.c.

Four samples were taken from one purveyor; all were below standard, each containing an excess of organisms and *B. coli* in 1-10th c.c. and 1-100 c.c.

Two samples were taken from each of five purveyors. In 3 cases both samples were below standard, and in the other cases the first samples taken were below standard, but the second sample reached Grade A. and Certified Milk standards respectively; the latter in regard to number of organisms and freedom from *B.coli*.

There is room for improvement in regard to cleanliness of milk, this matter was referred to on page 50, Annual Report for 1925. Cleanliness of cowsheds, cows, utensils, and milkers is very essential.

During the period 1924—1930 inclusive, 127 samples were taken in the different districts.

Fifty-seven first samples were taken, and 70 other samples, chiefly where the first samples had been unsatisfactory. The number of thousands of colonies developed on agar in 48 hours at a temperature of 37° c. was as follows :—

Under 50	50—100	100—200	200—300	300—400	400—500	500—1000	1000 and over
14	13	13	3	2	2	5	5

Of the samples, 23 contained *B. coli* in 1-10th. c.c. 15 in 1-100 c.c. and 13 *B. coli* in 1-10th. c.c. and in 1-100 c.c.

There were 40 samples in which the number of organisms was under 200,000, but 5 of these contained *B. coli* in 1-100 c.c. Of the 57 first samples, 35 (61 per cent.) conformed to the standard of Grade A milk; this cannot be considered to be satisfactory, as an excessive number of organisms, and the presence of *B. coli* is an indication that there has been uncleanness in regard to cows, cowsheds, utensils, etc.

Information in regard to clean milk competitions was given on pages 32 and 33, Annual Report, 1928.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK—No samples were taken in 1930.

During the period 1926—30, 17 samples of milk were taken by Mr. Powell, Inspector of Food and Drugs; these were sent to the Bacteriological Department of the University of Liverpool for examination for Tubercle bacilli but with negative result.

Reference to action under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915, is given on page 32, Annual Report for 1929.

On page 33 Annual Report for 1928 I gave information in regard to an investigation carried out by Dr. S. Griffiths of the Ministry of Health; the figures show that a very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially in childhood, is caused by the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis, and the chief source is milk. Reference to Tuberculosis in cows is made on page 34 of

the same Report. A real endeavour should be made to detect infected animals in the early stage of the disease. Until greater precautions are taken in regard to cleanliness of milk and the detection of early Tuberculosis in cows, it is important that all milk should be pasteurised (scalded) before use.

MEAT INSPECTION.

This was referred to in detail on page 51, Annual Report for 1925. Some of the private slaughter houses are unsatisfactory; it is important that the Public Health (meat) Regulations, 1924, should be carried out. There is absence of information in the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors, in regard to unsound carcasses, including those condemned on account of Tuberculosis.

HOUSING.

On page 51, Annual Report for 1925, I gave information in regard to Housing, since 1921, and on page 35—36, Report for 1927, I gave particulars of defective houses and the erection of new houses in the different districts for the 3 years 1924—26.

The total number of houses in the County authorised by the Ministry of Health to be erected under the various Housing Acts, the number of these houses completed, and the number under construction, up to the end of December, 1930, is given on page 40, of the Welsh Housing and Development Year Book, 1931; the particulars are given below.

Administrative County	Number authorised to be erected by			Total
	Local Authorities	Private Enterprise	Public Utility Societies	
Radnorshire	26	83	—	109

Number completed by				Number under construction by			
Local Authorities	Private Enterprise	Public Utility Societies	Total	Local Authorities	Private Enterprise	Public Utility Societies, etc.	Total
16	45	—	61	10	—	—	10

In the Rhayader Rural District 10 houses were under construction in 1930, in the Parish of Cwmdauddwr, 6 houses were of the parlour type, and 4 of the non-parlour type; the former contain 2 living rooms, a scullery and 3 bedrooms, and a bath room, and the latter, 1 living room, a scullery, 3 bedrooms and a bath-room. The houses are built of brick, with roughcast covering,

the rents exclusive of rates are 6/- per week for the parlour type, and 4/6 per week for the non-parlour type. The houses were erected under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, and a subsidy is received of ~~£12/10/0~~ ^(annuall) £9/0/0 per house.

The construction of other houses in the Rhayader Rural District is authorised. Other Rural Sanitary Authorities in the County are considering the question of the erection of new houses.

The erection of the 10 houses in the Rhayader area will enable some of the inhabitants to move out of the houses, which are insanitary. When new houses are let there is a moving up, this enables those in the lower rented houses to move into better houses, the tenants of which have moved into the new houses. The new houses will be much appreciated by the inhabitants of the district.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926, one application was received for financial assistance during 1930, this was dealt with in May, 1931.

Since the Act came into force in 1927, 6 applications for financial assistance have been received up to Dec. 31st, 1930, in each case a grant of £75 has been given by your Authority. Much more use could be made of the provisions of this Act for dealing with defective houses.

The Housing Act, 1930, came into operation on August 16th 1930. The Act provides wide powers of agreement between County Councils and Rural District Councils under which the superior resources of the County Councils may be brought to the aid of the District Councils. So far as the provision of new houses is concerned the County Council is required (under Sec. 34) to bear a charge of at least £1 per annum per house towards the cost of the houses provided by a Rural District Council for the agricultural population, and are empowered to undertake a larger contribution for these houses, and also to make such contributions as they think fit towards the cost of other houses provided by a Rural District Council.

GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES—Particulars have been given in Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health. In the Rural Districts the supply is usually from springs.

In Knighton (Urban) District during 1929 arrangements were made, and the necessary pipes laid for drawing supplies from the Birmingham City Water main in case of emergency.

In Llandrindod Wells during 1930 a scheme was worked out for the provision of increased storage, its additional mechanical filtration.

In Presteigne the town water supply is accessible to all houses; all the wells in the Town portion of the district have been closed.

*The Colwyn Rural District Council has under consideration the provision of an adequate supply of water to the village of Howey and vicinity.

The Rhayader Rural District Council decided in 1929 to provide a new catchment area to supplement the existing supply, and obviate the necessity of pumping water from the River Wye during part of the year: it is essential that there should be no lead in the piping system owing to the plumbo-solvent action of the water; this precaution is stated, in the Report of the District Medical Officer of Health for 1929, to have been carried out.

In some of the villages, it is necessary that a better water supply should be provided to the houses and also schools.

POLLUTION—In his Annual Report for 1929, the District Medical Officer of Health for Knighton Urban District, again refers to the fact that the sewage from the town enters the River Teme at a point below the town in an unpurified state. Tests during the year showed that there was no serious pollution, but these were made when there was an average flow of water in the river, he has no doubt, and I agree, that during the drought of 1929 the state of affairs was less satisfactory. He recommends the early installation of some form of sewage purification, and I strongly urge that this should be carried out with as little delay as possible. I have referred to the pollution on page 51, Annual Report for 1925

Further reference to pollution is made on pages 35 & 36, Annual Report for 1928, and attention is drawn to the provisions of Section 14 of the Local Government Act, 1888, which provides for the setting up of a joint Committee, or other body, for the prevention of pollution over a wide area. The Minister of Health, in a communication dated September 21st, 1928, was of opinion that there should be an Authority exercising jurisdiction over rivers and their tributaries as a whole.

The rivers which concern your Council are the Wye and Severn, with their tributaries.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, PRIVIES, etc.—A Scheme for improved disposal has been under consideration by the Presteigne Urban District Council.

At Llandrindod Wells the sewage is treated by filter beds and passes over land before passing into the River Uthon.

The chief system in the Rural Districts is the privy system, but there are a definite number of houses without any proper provision for the disposal of excreta.

SCAVENGING—A destructor is provided at Llandrindod Wells and it would be a great advantage if one could be provided in the towns of Knighton and Presteigne; refuse heaps become a nuisance at times.

In the town of Rhayader each householder is responsible for the removal of his own refuse; an area has been set apart as a rubbish heap to the South West of the town. The District Medical Officer of Health, in his Report for 1929, draws attention to the unsatisfactory system of scavenging, and I understand that a refuse cart is shortly to be provided.

BLIND PERSONS' ACT, 1920.

During the year 2 males aged 73 years and 6 females aged 41, 60, 68, 70, 75 and 92 years were registered. A female aged 87 died during the year.

At the end of December, 1930, there were 40 persons (21 males), 19 females) on the Register, the ages were as follows:

Males—9, 23 (2), 24, 26, 27, 36, 44, 55 (2), 56, 65, 66, 67, 69, 74 (2), 75, 80, 81 and 93.

Females—20, 24, 41, 42 (2), 45, 55, 61, 67, 69, 71, 73 (2), 75, 77, 80, 81, 87 and 92 years.

TRAINING—A male aged 24 years was in the Royal Midland Institution, Nottingham, and a male aged 27 years in the Swansea Institution at the end of the year.

EMPLOYED—A male aged 26 years is a Home Worker and repairs boots; he receives 7/6 weekly in augmentation of his earnings.

A grant of 10/- a week was made in the case of a female, aged 61 years, in augmentation of her earnings in making stockings.

Five males follow occupations as follows :
Piano Tuner (1), Journalist and Piano Tuner (1), Piano Tuner & Basket maker (1), Innkeeper (1), Farm Labourer (1). A female is in domestic service.

UNEMPLOYABLE—At the end of the year 1 male and 2 females received 5/- a week, and 1 female 7/6 a week; an increase in the previous grant was made by the Public Health and Housing Committee.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

At the end of the year there were 57 persons (30 males, 27 females) on the Register ; mentally defective children, other than imbeciles are not included

There were on December 30th, 6 persons (3 males, 3 females) under Order in Institutions, and 1 male under guardianship.

Two males, aged 23 and 24 years respectively, are in the Forden Institution, Montgomery. A youth aged 18 years is in Stoke Park Colony, near Bristol.

A girl aged 11 years was transferred from Caersws Institution, Montgomery to Pantglas Hall Institution on February 2nd. There are 2 other females, aged 18 and 36 years, in the same Institution. A youth aged 15 years was admitted to guardianship in Middlesex on November 27th.

The remainder of the cases are under supervision.

Accommodation is available in the above Institution for trainable females from 7 years upwards. Accommodation for male patients is under consideration.

POOR LAW—At the end of the year there were 3 males, aged 47, 54 and 63 years in Poor Law Institutions, the male aged 47 years was an Imbecile the other 2 were Feeble-minded; there were also 11 females in Poor Law Institutions, the ages were 21, 29, 33, 34, 41, 45, 54 (2) 60, 64 and 70. With the exception of the female aged 64 the remainder were Feeble-minded. There were 9 persons (3 males, and 6 females) included in the total list, who receive outdoor Poor.

TABLE 1.

Causes of Death in Administrative Areas of the County of Radnor
for 1930.

Causes of Death,	URBAN DISTRICTS			RURAL DISTRICTS					COUNTY		
	Knighton	Llandrin- dol Wells	Presteigne	Colwyn	Knighton	New Radnor	Paincastle	Rhayader	M	F	Total
Whooping Cough ...							1		1		1
Influenza ...			2	1	1	3		1	7	1	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	3	1	3	1		1	4	10	4	14
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...		1			2		3	1	4	3	7
Cancer, Malignant Disease..	6	4	2	3	6	4	2	12	18	21	39
Rheumatic Fever ...						1			1		1
Diabetes ...	1	1			1	1		1	5		5
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc...			1	2	1			7	6	5	11
Heart Disease ...	2	4	6	4	4	9	8	20	27	30	57
Arterio-sclerosis ...					3	4		4	7	4	11
Bronchitis ...	2			2	1	2	1	4	9	3	12
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	1			2			2	4	2	6
Other Respiratory Diseases			1	1		1	1	2	4	2	6
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...						1				1	1
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years ...	1	1				1		1	3	1	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis...		1		1		1			1	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver ...							1	1	1		1
Acute & Chronic Nephritis..	2	2	1			2	2	5	9	5	14
Puerperal Sepsis ...			1							1	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...											
Premature Birth ...		1			7		2	2	5	7	12
Other Deaths from Violence	1			1	1	1			3	1	4
Other defined Diseases ...	9	2	2	2	9	8	7	15	32	22	54
Causes ill-defined or un- known ...					1					1	1
All Causes ...	26	21	17	20	40	39	28	82	157	116	273

TABLE II.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of life in the County of Radnor, 1930.

Causes of Death.	Aggregate of Urban Districts.										Aggregate of Rural Districts.									
	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Whooping Cough ...											1	1								
Influenza ...	2							1	1		6						2	1	2	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	5						1	4			9					3	3	2	1	
Other Tuberculous Disease ...	1						1				6				2	1	2			1
Cancer, Malignant Growth...	12						1	5	4	2	27						1	13	10	3
Rheumatic Fever ...											1				1					
Diabetes ...	2							1	1		3							1	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage etc ...	1								1		10							1	5	4
Heart Disease ...	12					1		1	4	6	45				1	2		7	12	23
Arterio-sclerosis ...											11							1	2	8
Bronchitis ...	2							1	1		10	1	1				1		3	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2							1		1	4	2							1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases...	1								1		5						1		1	3
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...											1									1
Diarrhoea, etc., ...	2	1	1								4	1	1						1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis...	1						1				2				1		1			
Cirrhosis of Liver ...											1							1		
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	5					1		1	1	2	9							3	2	4
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1						1													
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ...	1	1									11	11								
Other deaths from violence..	1					1					3				1				1	1
Other defined diseases ...	13		1			3	1	2	6	39	2		1					4	8	24
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...											1				1					
All Causes ...	64	2	2			2	9	16	6	17	209	18	2	1	7	6	11	34	50	80

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